

IN OPEN SESSION. SENATOR EDMUNDS CHANGES HIS MIND.

The Republicans Desperate, Determine to Consider the President's Position in Open Session, So as to Make Capital-The Fitz John Porter Bill-Other News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-[Special.] It is reported that Senator Edmunds has changed his mind in regard to secret sessions, and will support Mr. Platt's motion to have the nominations considered in open sessions. This is an indication that the republicans despair of forcing the president to comply in their demands for the papers relative to removals, and that they only hope now is to address the country, and try to make political capital when considering nominations. The democratic senators are firm and unanimous in support of the president's position on this question. All the republicans will not support Platt in his effort to abolish secret sessions, and he will be beaten.

General Bingham's bill to give the widow of General Hancock a pension of \$2,000 a year is sure to pass. The house will be occupied for a week on the Fitz John Porter bill. Its friends are on a solid democratic vote of twenty or fifteen republicans votes at least. They also figure out a clear majority in the senate.

Congressman Hammond was a guest tonight at a dinner given by the president to the supreme court.

Miss Annie Turpin, of Atlanta, has been appointed to a clerkship in the agricultural department.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Senator Morgan Speaks Violently Against the Blair Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-In the senate today, after the disposal of the routine morning business, Mr. Edmunds said, as one in-stant committee of the senate had to go to New York today, and other important committees had considerable work to do, he believed the public business would be best subserved by the adjournment of the senate from this afternoon until Monday. He therefore moved that when the senate adjourn today it be till Monday. Agreed to.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

Senator Mitchell Points Out the Way to Relief.

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THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

At two o'clock the bill was laid before the senate, and Mr. Morgan took the floor on it. The bill, Mr. Morgan said, was a bill to create office and elaborate the machinery of the government. It was a bill to tax the children of a drunken, loafing vagabond, who would not work for his family. If from 60,000 people in the United States were to be deducted all the dead heads, dead beasts and non-producers, there would be about 20,000,000 people left, who would have to pay taxes to carry out the provisions of this bill. The bill itself would be equivalent to a tax of \$3 per capita on these tax-payers; and by the time all the officers were appointed for the administration of this scheme of benevolence, and all the salaries paid, the government would be paying the accounts of the thirty-eight states and territories affected by the bill, it would be found that the tax per capita would be \$10 instead of \$3. If the United States senators were men who plowed the fields or worked the smithies, and paid the taxes out of the sweat of their brow, Mr. Morgan could have more respect for the children of the state, and would be more inclined to educate the children of the state. The constitutional ground for the bill, Mr. Morgan continued, was said to be found in the general welfare clause of the preamble to the constitution. Such an application of that clause simply meant that you could pull down a man that got up by his own exertions in order to put up a drunken loafer that would not exert himself. The best people of the United States today were those in the backwoods, in the fear of God, and having respect for the good order and morals of society, had brought up around their own footstools and hearthstones, honest, sincere, diligent, hard faithful sons and daughters.

A SPICY COLLOQUY.

Mr. Morgan characterized Blair's ideas as one involving the right of congress to educate the children of the several states without the consent of the states.

Mr. Blair interposed to say that he regarded the primary duty of education to rest on the parent, but inasmuch as education was indispensable to the existence of a free government, if the parent, whether from inability or disinclination, failed in the performance of his duty, that it was the duty of the state, and of the United States, to see that the child was properly educated. This, however, was a power that should be exercised only in the last resort.

Mr. Call asked Mr. Morgan if he denied the right of the United States to make a donation to state for any purpose.

Mr. Morgan replied that he could conceive of such a case.

Mr. Call.-Without the consent of the state?

Mr. Morgan.-Certainly.

In referring to the act of 1846 distributing among the states the surplus money in the treasury of the general government, Mr. Morgan said it was an unfortunate precedent.

Mr. George.-Did not Calhoun vote for that bill?

Mr. Morgan.-Ah I do not know; and, with the greatest possible respect for the memory of Calhoun, I do not care Calhoun has neither my conscience nor my honor to care for. Calhoun voted on both sides of many questions-the tariff, internal improvements, various important constitutional questions-and voted incorrectly every time.

Mr. George.-That makes very comfortable here.

Mr. Morgan.-I know it does. If you take one side you can feel comfortable, and if I take the other I can feel comfortable, because Calhoun voted both ways. It is a delightful thing to have a political antagonist to whose sacred memory every man refers, and whose sacred name is invoked in support of his own transgressions. He saw great danger in the very broad interpretation Calhoun gave of the "general welfare" clause of the constitution. He asked whether congress could erect churches throughout the United States on the ground that the churches tended to the general welfare; or could congress suppress the Standard Oil company, and seize its property, because of the conviction that that company's operations rendered oil expensive, while cheap oil was necessary for its "general welfare." The speaker figured that considerable length the constitutional and legal phrase of the question. He cited the decision of the supreme court in support of his contention. After animadverting on the power assumed for, and by, the English parliament to promote the general welfare of England,

by devastating Ireland, and starving and degrading, diminishing the few who could not escape to the land of liberty, Mr. Morgan said:

"But I could point you to a nearer and a dearer land where the association of the powers to promote the general welfare by securing the blessings of liberty to all under the constitution, in violation of its guarantees and express limitations, caused the noblest race of men that ever lived to grow anxious, then angry, then to dispute and then to divide man from man, section from section, church from church and state from state, until they stood in armed array, millions opposed to millions, until the rich tide of fraternal blood that soaked the earth seemed to intoxicate the continent, and made it drunk with the wild frenzy of war. These brethren of this noble race, whose power in war is made three fold by their united powers in peace, to control and discuss and reason and to act for the general welfare, are here today, and are debating in harmonious council whether they will recognize that there are limits and boundaries on their powers as lawmakers, or whether they will again declare their unrestricted right to decree what will promote the general welfare. For my part, I feel grateful that I have the opportunity to express before you my distrust for the faith handed down from the fathers." He knew that many would reproach him for opposing a measure that seemed to be a benefit to the people of Alabama, but he frequently interrupted him with questions and suggestions, while Hugh Lewis, the doorkeeper, who also acted as an arm on this field, was deeply interested, as he heard the battles fought over the bill, and the spirit of the debate, and the body of error, even though crowned with jewels for its bridal with death. If the bill was to be passed, however, Mr. Morgan intended to set it aside, and suggest certain amendments (one of which was agreed to making the fiscal year of the United States, year contemplated by the bill), and excluding from the money liable to be used for the purpose of the bill all the money drawn from loans, customs or internal revenue, or from postal or consular service or patent office. Mr. Morgan drew a broad distinction between the money derived from sales of public lands which constituted a trust for all the people of the United States and maintained that if the money was to be given to the state of Alabama, it should come from the proceeds of these lands.

During the delivery of Morgan's remarks, occasional colloquies occurred between himself and Messrs. George, Call and Blair, and the various details of the measure were discussed. The debate closed with Morgan still holding the floor.

After an executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

It Comes Up in the House for Debate-Speeches.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-In the house today, after the disposal of the routine morning business, Mr. Edmunds said, as one in-stant committee of the house had to go to New York today, and other important committees had considerable work to do, he believed the public business would be best subserved by the adjournment of the house from this afternoon until Monday. He therefore moved that when the house adjourn today it be till Monday. Agreed to.

Mr. Randall endeavored to have the order further amended, so that the previous question should be ordered on Tuesday instead of Thursday, but he was unsuccessful, and Mr. Reed's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill for the relief of the widow of General W. S. Hancock.

Mr. Beach, of New York, objected.

Mr. Welborn, of Texas, from the committee on pensions, reported the bill for the relief of the widow of General W. S. Hancock, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

In the second morning hour, Mr. Adams, of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on the bill and currency, called up the bill to enable the National banking association to increase their capital stock, and to change their names or locations. The bill was criticised by Mr. Reed, of New York, because of the language, and by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, and Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, upon the general ground that it conferred increased power upon the national banks. The bill was passed, yeas 129, nays 120.

Mr. Adams entered a motion to reconsider, and to lay that motion on the table, but the morning hour having expired final action was not taken.

The house then, at 2 o'clock, went into committee of the whole on the Fitz John Porter bill.

The debate was opened by Mr. Haynes, of New Hampshire, in support of the bill. Nothing new, he thought, could be brought forth in the discussion. The same old evidence, so often sifted, was all that was in the case now. Witnesses could be summoned who would not be recognized as old acquaintances. He could, therefore, only lay down a few general propositions in support of his views. He contended that it had been his fortune to be at a distance from his superior must have some discretion in obeying the orders of that superior. The commander of an isolated corps, who would involve his command in destruction, in his obedience to the orders of a distant superior would be properly branded as incompetent and unworthy. In his action Porter had fulfilled the military requirements of the situation, whatever the military requirements might have been, the condition of the road on the night had been such that no experienced officer would have placed his force of 9000 men upon that road.

Mr. Haynes said it had been his fortune to have been a member of the first union regiment that had passed over the road between Warren and Bristol station, and he remembered it as a very ordinary country road, and very bad condition of repair. No man could tell him that it was a broad, spacious turnpike where troops could march in unbroken file, for he knew to the contrary. He had been in the market line on the night of the attack, and the yankee picket in front of Stonewall Jackson had a pretty keen eye; and he could bear testimony to the Egyptian darkness that night. Knowing the condition of the road, he could arrive at but one conclusion-that Porter acted with sound military judgment in delaying his march. The fact that Porter had avoided the blunder by the exercise of discretion, for which he should have been thanked and applauded, had been made one of the points upon which he had been tried, convicted, cashiered and disgraced. He (Haynes) refused to sign the verdict. He had no personal prejudice to bias his judgment in the matter. The strongest prejudice which he had ever entertained had been against Porter, but he had disappeared when he proceeded to examine the case. He did not share in the estimate of Pope entertained by many of Porter's friends, but he believed that if any other of Pope's generals had been in Porter's place, and had acted as Porter had acted, there would never have been a court martial, and no union general of that campaign would have suffered for more than two or three days more than death. It had been Porter's disrespectful and inexcusable allusions to Pope that had singled him out as an object of suspicion and as an object of revenge. Porter had been one of the powers, and his removal had been out of all proportion to his offence.

Mr. Briggs said that he had marched on that night on a clear open turnpike, but it had become so dark that he had been compelled to be guided by the roadside, and had been unable to form a line of tent.

Mr. Steele remembered that the gentleman had had a good deal of unpleasantness that evening. The gentleman had found it very inconvenient for his health and that of his command. Jackson had struck the gentleman that night.

Mr. Briggs replied that he had not met Jackson on that night. On the night of the 23rd

he had participated in the battle, when he was attempting to obey one of Pope's orders to attack Jackson, who had 15,000 men at Centerville. The command had taken the road to Centerville, and in less than twenty minutes it had struck Jackson with six regiments, and the whole army of Virginia had been defeated and left him to fight that battle with a corps that was sixteen miles away. [Laughter.]

Mr. Steele said there had been gallant fighting that night, but it had not deterred Jackson from marching his men. He then went on to show the evidences of Porter's dislike for Pope, and while he did not assert that Porter was disloyal to the country, there was no doubt that he was disloyal to Pope.

A map of the scene of the military operations in question, having been hung upon a support in front of the speaker's desk, Mr. Steele proceeded to point out with a cane the movements of the various commanders in order to settle the disputed point as to whether or not the battle had taken place on the 24th of August. Many of the members formed a semi-circle about him, and manifested great interest as he elucidated the points which led him to the conclusion that there was a severe engagement taken place on that date. Prominent among his auditors was Mr. Oates, of Alabama, who lost an arm in the engagements at Centerville and who frequently interrupted him with questions and suggestions, while Hugh Lewis, the doorkeeper, who also acted as an arm on this field, was deeply interested, as he heard the battles fought over the bill, and the spirit of the debate, and the body of error, even though crowned with jewels for its bridal with death. If the bill was to be passed, however, Mr. Morgan intended to set it aside, and suggest certain amendments (one of which was agreed to making the fiscal year of the United States, year contemplated by the bill), and excluding from the money liable to be used for the purpose of the bill all the money drawn from loans, customs or internal revenue, or from postal or consular service or patent office. Mr. Morgan drew a broad distinction between the money derived from sales of public lands which constituted a trust for all the people of the United States and maintained that if the money was to be given to the state of Alabama, it should come from the proceeds of these lands.

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A NEW CHINESE BILL.

Senator Mitchell Points Out the Way to Relief.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-Senator Mitchell, of Oregon today introduced a new anti-Chinese bill. After reciting in the preamble that all the treaties which prohibit the coming of Chinese to the United States are in violation of the peace, domestic tranquility and general welfare of the United States, provides as a first section that all treaties between the United States government and the Chinese government shall be null and void, and that the coming of Chinese to the United States, and the prohibition of the government of the United States from absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States, and the acts of congress which in any manner, upon any conditions, recognize or permit the coming to the United States of the Chinese, are hereby abrogated, set aside and repealed. The second section of the bill provides that any Chinese who shall come to the United States after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any Chinese, whether subjects of China or otherwise, as well as for any white person, to assist in the coming of Chinese to the United States, and to leave the United States and attempt to return, excepting such as diplomatic representations including other officers of the Chinese or other foreign governments, together with their body and household servants, to come to, or within, or land at, or remain in any port or place of the United States, and to receive or harbor, or to assist in the coming of Chinese persons to the United States, excepting those exempted in the above paragraph, is absolutely prohibited after the passage of this act. The section of the previous Chinese act providing penalties for violations of their provisions are re-enacted as also these providing safeguards against the Chinese unlawfully entering the country, with such slight changes as were made necessary by the new provisions. The first two sections of the bill. The provisions of the previous acts relative to the removal of the Chinese found to be unlawfully in this country, and to the prohibition of the Chinese from the courts from admitting the Chinese to citizenship. All the terms, conditions, prohibitions and penalties of the act are made applicable to all the Chinese now in this country, and to the Chinese who may come to the United States, and also to those who have already departed.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC SUITS.

The Replies to the Inquiries of the House of the Department.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-Representative Gibson, chairman of the house committee on expenditures in the department of justice, has received replies from the secretary of the interior and the attorney general to the resolution of the committee, asking what money had been expended by their departments in the Pan-Electric and Bell telephone cases. The reply of the secretary of the interior, in regard to printing, etc., was the only money expended in his department. The attorney general says no money has been expended in his department, but that he had been informed by the secretary of the interior that the government suit, No money has yet been paid these counsel. Their names have already been made public. The resolution under which the committee is acting simply directs it to find out what money has been expended by the government in the telephone cases. The replies will be laid before the committee at its meeting on Saturday evening, and Mr. Gibson says he expects to be able to report to the house on Monday the report of the committee's investigation.

The Issue of Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-The house committee on banking and currency today discussed Mr. Reagan's bill, providing for the issue of silver certificates, corresponding in form and substance to the United States notes. The object of the bill is to provide for the issue of one and two dollar certificates. Several changes of an unimportant character were suggested, but the sentiment of the committee seemed to be strongly in favor of the passage of a measure of the nature of Mr. Reagan's bill, but no final action was taken at today's meeting.

Prohibiting Chinese Immigration.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-Among the bills introduced in the senate today was one by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, providing for the repeal of all treaties permitting the coming of the Chinese to the United States, and prohibiting their coming except in case of diplomatic and official persons. At the request of Mr. Mitchell the bill was laid on the table for the present.

The Fourth of July Claims.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-The senate yesterday passed without amendment the house bill for the payment of certain claims against the government for property taken and used by the army during the late war. The bill is known as the 4th of July claims bill.

COLQUITT'S CRUSADE AGAINST THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Senator Steps to the Front as the Leader of the Prohibition Forces in Congress-Other Congressional Attacks on the Liquor Traffic-High License.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-[Special.] Senator Colquitt has come to the front as the leading agitator of temperance reform in congress. Since the opening of the present session he has been industriously engaged in promoting the cause of prohibition in the public mind, and now his opinions on this question have been incorporated in a bill which congress is to adopt or reject. It is a bill to regulate the sale of liquor in this district. It is modeled after the local option law of Georgia, but it provides for a more stringent prohibition. No inhibition is laid on the sale of intoxicating liquors by druggists on prescription of physicians. Senator Colquitt has canvassed the question among his colleagues in the senate and is assured of a strong support of his measure. The bill will be pressed in the house at the same time and is sure of a strong backing in that body. While many of its firmest friends do not hope for its passage by this congress, they feel that it is a movement in the right direction, and that the tide in favor of it will set its success in a few years, at the outside limit.

Senator Colquitt has consulted with many leading citizens of the district of Columbia, who are heartily in favor of his proposed bill. They think that if an election were ordered in the district on the liquor question, that, in spite of the fact that there are now over five hundred saloons in Washington and its suburbs where intoxicating liquors are sold, the bill would win. On the other hand the liquor men would quail at the prospect of their own and scold at the idea of prohibition. The bill, even as a remote possibility. The objection to Senator Colquitt's bill, that it violates the law, abolishing all elections in the District of Columbia, is met by the argument that the present law is only a statute which would be avoided by the usual repealing clause at the end of every act. Elections have been held in the district and the present form of its government is comparatively a new system.

Senator Colquitt's bill is not the only one on this question offered to the consideration of congress. A bill introduced by Senator W. W. Chittenden, of New Hampshire, has a bill very much like it. He has been for several years trying to make an issue on this question, but his repeated efforts have not gained the sensation occasioned by Senator Colquitt's first step as a national champion of local option.

Besides his bill looking to prohibition Senator Blair has already laid before the senate a bill introduced by a federal report from the committee of education and labor, of which he is chairman, to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effects upon the human system, in connection with the general division of the subject of physiology and hygiene, by the pupils in the public schools of the territories and of the District of Columbia, and in the military and naval academies, and in the normal schools in the territories of the United States.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, represents a prohibition state, but has not been understood as an earnest advocate of that theory. He has recently introduced a bill which is taken as an expression of his views on this question. It is to better regulate the sale of distilled and fermented liquors in the District of Columbia by a system of high license.

At present the liquor licenses in the district are ridiculously low. Ordinary bar-rooms pay only one hundred dollars a year. What is called a "pint license" is furnished for twenty-five dollars. Under this license a tremendous traffic in mean liquor is carried on in the district. The regular saloons are attended by a stylish and most of them bring in rich incomes for their sleek proprietors. One block in this city is burdened with saloons. The bar license raised from one hundred to five hundred dollars, and the "pint" license from twenty-five dollars to three hundred dollars. This bill is favored by many of the liquor dealers in Washington, who believe that high license would rid their business of much of the diabolical which is a constant threat at its extermination. The extreme champions of prohibition will have nothing to do with any high license movement, as they regard it as a temporizing with a moral evil for which there is no remedy but extermination. These extremists, however, are comparatively few, and the outcome of the present agitation of the liquor question in Washington will probably be a high license system. While the temperance forces are forming associations all over the city and are willing to bear every influence they can command upon congress, the liquor dealers are by no means idle. They too, are organizing, and are endeavoring to secure for the protection of their interests.

Senator Colquitt is freely discussed in Washington as the boldest prohibitionist, and the most influential one, who has yet appeared in congress. Before his recent agitation of this matter, all efforts in that direction were regarded as the expressions of Puritanical theories which would evaporate without practical result. He has given force and enthusiasm to the movement that he ever had before, and he announces his intention to continue "to fight it out on this line." The most hopeful view that disorganizes the worst features of the liquor traffic, and will bring it firmly within the control of a high license law.

TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Considering the Silver Question-The Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, February 11.-The cabinet meeting today was devoted to consideration of the silver question and the anti-Chinese riots in Washington Territory. It is variously estimated that the treasury department that the recent decision of the United States supreme court that the cartons and other coverings of import merchandise do not form an element of the dutiable value of goods contained therein, will cause a loss to the government in refund and in increase of revenue from customs of between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. A careful estimate is now being prepared at the department.

The receipts from customs at the port of New York during the first ten days of February were \$4,220,000, of which amount 3.10 per cent was in gold, 47.10 per cent in silver certificates, 10.20 per cent in silver certificates, and 41.40 per cent in United States notes. The house committee of public lands, at a special meeting held today, agreed to declare a forfeiture of the Northern Pacific railroad land grant as to all land lying opposite that part of the line which was unconstrued on the fourth of July, 1879, the date on which the committee construed the granting act to expire.

The house committee on claims today instructed a favorable report to be made on Representative Compton's bill, to authorize the settlement of the accounts of the states of Maryland and Virginia, for advances made to

THE UNITED STATES IN 1790 AND 1791, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings in the District of Columbia. The interest on the amount, which shall be found due, is to be allowed the state of Maryland from January 1st, 1842, and Virginia from January 1st, 1850. The bill provides, however, that any money due the government by these states shall be deducted from the amount found due the states.

IN AID OF MRS. HANCOCK.

George W. Childs Starts a Subscription for the General's Widow.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.-As soon as it became known that General Hancock had died, the friends of the general in Philadelphia, and in other parts of the country, were quick to respond to the call for aid. A subscription for the general's widow was started by a gift of \$1,000 each by A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs, and gifts have been coupled with a promise of "more if necessary." The Ledger will tomorrow contain the following editorial article on the subject: The movement to raise a fund for the widow of General Hancock took form as soon as the suggestion from Philadelphia, to which we referred on Jan. 10, reached his friends in New York city. The circular was prepared and issued without delay, under the signature of General James B. Fry, of Cincinnati, Wm. S. Seward and W. W. Hays, in which they state: "Liberal and patriotic citizens have suggested to the intimate friends of General Hancock, and his widow, that a fund be raised for the benefit of his family. We, therefore, knowing General Hancock's circumstances and the drafts upon his past by endless charities to which he responded, especially those resulting from his civil war service, have suggested that a fund be raised for the benefit of his family. The appeal has been placed upon much stronger grounds, and has been so put in a letter to Mr. Childs from James B. Fry. You will observe that the general's widow, the statement upon the subscription list is general in its terms. I may say that the friends of General Hancock's financial affairs would justify stronger language than we used. While he was engaged in the civil war, he was a constant and old soldier for his constant and heavy that in spite of the war he was able to maintain his family. The salary of his lowest clerk would meet all the needs of his family. He was a man of great wealth, and his income was for the good of others who needed it. I need not point out to you the goodness of the cause, and the present poverty of General Hancock's widow." No words are needed to add either force or dignity to the statement made with a soldier's directness and force of plain truth. We trust that the appeal made in such simple terms, and backed with such a force of good facts, may receive a hearty response, as in the case of General Hancock's illustrious comrade.

THE FUND IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 11.-General Hancock has left his family without means. He died poor, and the fact being known to his friends and comrades, a subscription fund has been started for the widow. The plan was originated by ex-Police Commissioner, General W. F. Balducci, General J. R. Fry, Wm. S. Seward, and L. C. Grimou, J. Pierpont Morgan is the treasurer of fund. Already funds have begun its growth, these sums having been signed: Samuel J. Tilden, (head of the list), \$1,000; Wm. R. Grace, \$500; W. R. Brown, \$250; John D. Crolius, \$250. The subscription papers reads thus in the opening: "Another great man has died poor. Another noble woman has been left a widow, and support, though she shared the fortunes of her husband, and did her full part in making his fame. Liberal and patriotic citizens have suggested to the intimate friends of General Hancock and his widow, that a fund be raised for the benefit of his family. We, therefore, knowing General Hancock's circumstances and the drafts upon his past by endless charities to which he responded, especially those resulting from his civil war service, have suggested that a fund be raised for the benefit of his family. The appeal has been placed upon much stronger grounds, and has been so put in a letter to Mr. Childs from James B. Fry. You will observe that the general's widow, the statement upon the subscription list is general in its terms. I may say that the friends of General Hancock's financial affairs would justify stronger language than we used. While he was engaged in the civil war, he was a constant and old soldier for his constant and heavy that in spite of the war he was able to maintain his family. The salary of his lowest clerk would meet all the needs of his family. He was a man of great wealth, and his income was for the good of others who needed it. I need not point out to you the goodness of the cause, and the present poverty of General Hancock's widow." No words are needed to add either force or dignity to the statement made with a soldier's directness and force of plain truth. We trust that the appeal made in such simple terms, and backed with such a force of good facts, may receive a hearty response, as in the case of General Hancock's illustrious comrade.

THE FUNERAL OF HANCOCK.

The Arrangements All Ready for the Occasion.

NEW YORK, February 11.-The arrangements for the funeral are being perfected as rapidly as possible. The steamer Chester A. Arthur, which was chartered to take the body from Governor's island to this city, being temporarily detained by the war department, has been secured in its place. General Whipple has sent a letter to Collector Hedden, asking for permission to land at the large office. This request will, of course, be granted. The body will be placed in a hearse on the arrival of the steamer, and taken to Trinity church. Two hundred troops will act as an escort to the body. Colonel Beck will have command of the arrangements at the church. Twenty pews will be reserved for the family and relatives. The public will be admitted to the procession. After the services the procession will retrace its steps to the large office, where the body will be taken to the board and proceed to Jersey City.

THE BODY IN STATE.

The remains of Major-General Hancock were taken from his late afternoon, and placed in the steel casket ordered by his relatives. Dressed in the uniform of a major-general with a military sash on his right shoulder and a sword at his side, he looked the picture of a military hero. Many of the old friends of the family called at the general's house, but were denied admittance. Assistant Adjutant-General William D. Whipple issued tonight the following: "The body of Major-General Hancock will be taken from his late afternoon, and placed in the steel casket ordered by his relatives. Dressed in the uniform of a major-general with a military sash on his right shoulder and a sword at his side, he looked the picture of a military hero. Many of the old friends of the family called at the general's house, but were denied admittance. Assistant Adjutant-General William D. 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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIER
THIS CITY, OR MAILED, PORTAGE PAID, AT \$1 PER
YEAR, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.
THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS
LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS
IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.
ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE
PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS,
EDITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE
ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO
THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 12, 1886.

Indications for the South Atlantic States,
taken at 1 o'clock, a. m.: Cloudy weather;
light local rains, generally followed by fair
weather; winds shifting to westerly in southern
portion with slight cold weather; warmer
southerly winds in northern portion, shifting to
slightly colder westerly; rising barometer in
southern portion, falling, followed by rising
barometer in northern portion. East Gulf
States: Fair weather; slowly rising tempera-
ture in western portion—slightly colder in east-
ern portion, followed by nearly stationary tem-
perature; northeasterly winds becoming variable.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is an obstinate
man, and now that he has decided to stand
by Attorney General Garland, the latter
must feel secure. The suit against the Bell
telephone company will also be vigorously
pressed to a final decision. The storm is a
severe one, but Mr. Garland may come out
on top yet.

CHICAGO can scarcely believe a man could
be president of the United States for almost
a year who had never seen Chicago. Such
however is the present state of things. The
Chicago Herald thinks the president should
make haste to visit not only the south but
Chicago also. It suggests that he make a
southern trip and return by way of the west.

THE law permits only three major gen-
erals. General Hancock is dead; General
Pope will be placed on the retired list next
month—leaving only General Schofield on
active duty. There are six brigadier gen-
erals, namely, O. O. Howard, A. H. Terry,
C. C. Augur, George Crook, Nelson A. Miles
and D. S. Stanley. Generals Howard and
Terry are entitled to promotion by seniority
and custom, but Generals Crook and Miles
are considered aspirants, and the chances
are that the remaining two brigadiers would
not object to promotion.

B'nai B'rith and Its Work.

The Hebrews have set the nation an ex-
ample of practical philanthropy. Beyond
doubt the B'nai B'rith is the model benev-
olent association of the world. It has elimi-
nated pauperism from the Jewish race. The
Jew never begs. No matter how unfortunate
he may be in health or business, the
helpful and earnest arm of his people are
about him to uphold him and maintain
him. The B'nai B'rith not only provides
homes for its aged, its infirm and its orphans,
that are homes in every essential of com-
fort and happiness, but it gives aid to its
members who are in trouble and attention
to those who are sick. With little red tape,
with no ostentation, it does its perfect work.
It has learned the rare art of giving with
a grace that does not wound while it relieves.
In praise and accomplishment the B'nai
B'rith stands as the model. It will be seen
in our report elsewhere that in providing for
the orphan asylum of the fifth district of that
order, the committee has limited the selection
to the cities of Atlanta, Richmond and Wash-
ington. Atlanta was the most popular with
the delegates, but her representatives agreed
with others that it was best to leave
the matter open to generous competi-
tion. The Atlanta members did not shrink
from this competition. They felt that they
were strong in themselves, and that they
were looked by their brothers in the
town and cities of Georgia, the Caroli-
nas, and even by friends in Virginia and
Maryland. They have set their hearts on
having this most sacred charge of their order
confided to their care, and when the time
comes they do not fear that Atlanta will
fail to lead in the competition. For our-
selves we have no fear. Our Jewish fellow-
citizens are famous for their public spirit,
their prosperity, their industry and integ-
rity. They make an essential portion of
Atlanta's citizenship, and Atlanta has no
sons more devoted than they. Her reputation
before the Jewish people of the world is
in their hands, and while they are put in
competition with the capital city of the country,
and the capital of the old dominion, we
have no fear for the final result.

The London Riots.

"Revolution by the course of law" is too
slow for the unemployed English artisans,
and they are demanding relief at the hands
of the government. A recent inquiry dis-
closed the terrible fact that 40 per cent of
the skilled workmen in the East End of
London are unemployed. These men, suffer-
ing from the want of food, were the basis
of the recent meetings in Trafalgar square.
The times are very hard in all parts of
the kingdom. Many of the factories have
stopped, trade is very much depressed, and
the agricultural interests are in a state of col-
lapse. Thousands and tens of thousands in all
parts of the country cannot find employment.
The suffering is intensified in London by
the steady stream of unemployed men from
the country. The distress is real, and starv-
ing men do not always stop to consider the
best avenue to relief. These men see in the
brilliant shops of the great city, in the gay
assemblages of fashionable society, ample evi-
dences of enormous wealth, and it is not
easy to convince them that there is not
something wrong in the laws and in the
government itself. It is of course a little
strange that this outbreak should have oc-
curred under a liberal, almost radical, min-
istry instead of the Tory ministry it sup-
planted; but as before stated there is no ac-
counting for the action of starving men
when once they embark in a street demon-
stration.

There will be no serious demonstrations
against Mr. Gladstone, however. The Eng-
lish working man has sense enough to know
that he is a better friend of the people than
any Tory cabinet would be, and after he has
thought the situation over, he will be very
apt to await for a response from the cabinet,
before proceeding to extreme measures.

Even the socialists who harangued the re-
cent meetings could not derive the immense
crowds to fury. Not a life was lost. No
one was seriously injured. A few stores
and club houses and an occasional residence
were looted, but this was the work, not of
honest working men, but of the roughs and
socialists who improved the opportunity to
do mischief. There will be no bloodshed,
and Mr. Gladstone will doubtless endeavor
to lessen the prevailing distress so far as he
can. He can not, however, usher in at once
good times, including plenty of work and
liberal pay. But the poor rates can be in-
creased, and other means adopted to prevent
people from actually starving to death. The
struggle for existence in mighty London is
something more painful than people in this
country have ever experienced.

While as many as 150,000 people partici-
pated in the riots in Trafalgar square, yet
there is no comparison to the Gordon riots
in 1780, which were directed against
"popery." Lord George Gordon, a noble-
man of weak mind, led the mob, and before
peace was restored over four hundred lives
were lost and a vast amount of property
destroyed. There were riots in 1810, in
1815, in 1821, in 1832—directed against
the duke of Wellington because he opposed
the reform bill—in 1838, and in 1869. As
a rule English mobs are noisy and not blood-
thirsty, and the mobs that gathered about
the Nelson monument this week very vigor-
ously upheld the reputation of Englishmen
in this respect. There were no murders,
no confiscations, no dynamite, but plenty
of hustling and shouting. It was essen-
tially a British mob, and very unlike a
mob in this country or in Paris.

The Change of Gauge.

It goes without saying that the compara-
tively small mileage in the southeast should
be brought into conformity with the general
railroad gauge of the country. The gauge
of the country is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. The Pen-
sylvania system, and a few other roads, have
a gauge of 4 feet 9 inches. When the Pen-
sylvania company gathered in the Port
Wayne road it was compelled to adopt a
compromise between the standard gauge and
a wider one that an idiotic law prescribed
for its western connection. But of the
entire mileage of the country, not over five
per cent has a gauge of 4 feet 9 inches; and
if the south adopts the standard gauge, it
is believed the Pennsylvania system will also
conform. If it does not, a wheel gauge can
be adopted in the south that will fit both
the standard and the Pennsylvania gauge.

It would be a mistake to change our five-
foot gauge to conform with the Pennsylvania
system, when we could just as well adopt a
gauge that would make our roads a part
of the great railroad system of the country,
and forever abolish all the delays and inconve-
niences and expenses of transfers at points
along the Ohio and Potomac rivers. It
would be better to make no change than to
make the change as partially resolved upon.
A change to 4 feet 9 inches would simply
transfer the trouble from the track to the
wheels, and it is unreasonable to expect 90
per cent of the railroad system of the country
to build wheels to suit an eccentric gauge.
Let us keep the absurd 5-foot gauge until
the way is clear to a change that does
not involve a compromise wheel gauge or
other necessary confusion. Manager Gaul,
of the Cincinnati Southern road, is engaged
in urging an acceptance of the standard
gauge of the country at the coming meeting
of the roads on the 16th of this month. He
does not seem to think that this country
largely consists of Pennsylvania.

A Phase of Ephraimism.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has a col-
umn editorial on "The Colored Exodus from
the South." This able and esteemed con-
temporary remarks, not without ground,
that the colored exodus from the south is
"gradually assuming important proportions."
Such information, coming down
upon us from the conscientious north, is en-
tertaining to say the least. "Over three
thousand have already left North Carolina
alone, and similar stories come from most of
the other southern states, particularly those
on the Atlantic coast." The construction of
this sentence is a little wild, but it has long
been conceded that northern editors are not
to be confined to either facts or grammar
when they are writing of the south.

There is nothing more amusing than such
articles as that upon which the Globe-Demo-
crat, having been misled by some irresponsible
correspondent, who is more intent on mak-
ing up a telegram that will be paid for than
he is in presenting facts, proceeds to
moralize upon the situation. The condition
of the negro is described as it exists in
the perturbed imagination of the St.
Louis writer, and the southern people are
told of the danger that exists and their duty
under the circumstances. Nothing could be
more serious than the position the writer
takes and nothing could be more dense than
his ignorance. He shows in every word and
line that he knows nothing whatever of the
situation at the south, or of the condition of
the negro, or of the relations existing be-
tween the races. He says:

As a matter of simple truth, the freedmen find
it impossible to make a decent living and gain ordi-
nary comforts and advantages in the south in re-
turn for their labor. They have been living for
twenty years to get ahead and to secure homes
of their own, and the result is wholly unsatisfactory.
It cannot be claimed that they have failed from
lack of industry or honest and determined devo-
tion to the task of improving their situation. They
have done practically all the work that has been
performed in the south since the war, and the statistics
of agricultural products prove conclusively that
their work has yielded rich returns, but they are
little, if any, better off than they were at the start,
and their continued poverty is only emphasized by
the surrounding prosperity which they have cre-
ated for the whites. It is no wonder, then, that they
are dissatisfied in the presence of such a glaring
contrast of fortune. The marvel is that they have
been content to pursue so long an experiment that has
been without real encouragement to them at any
stage or in any respect.

We print this stuff not only to show the
dense but brazen ignorance of the average
northern editor, but to show how it is that
the people of the north, who have access to
none of the sources of information that
ought to be in reach of a professed instructor
of the public are misled. Those who know
anything about the matter at all, know that the negro
laborers of the south are more contented in
every way, and in a much better condition
in all respects, than the same class of labor
at the north. THE CONSTITUTION, with its
army of correspondents in Georgia and the
surrounding states, may be said to be on the
ground, and so far as we have observed, there
are no signs of discontent among the negroes
in this section. On the contrary, the great mass
of them are quiet, industrious and comfortable.
They are learning the

lessons of economy and prudence. They are
beginning to save money; they are acquiring
property, and they are making themselves
home.

And yet, in spite of all this, the editor of
the Globe-Democrat and others of his kind-
ney, who know nothing whatever of the sit-
uation here and who have not the slightest
real sympathy for the negro, will continue
to assert that the colored race is imposed upon
by the whites. It is a phase of Ephraim-
ism for which there is no adequate remedy.

Her Two Husbands.

Mrs. Neff, of Honeybrook, Pa., is in a
quandary. Bad as a quondary, it is bet-
ter than being in jail, and Mrs. Neff is by
no means certain that she will escape a so-
journ in a cross barred cell.

This is the whole story. About ten years
ago Mrs. Neff was the wife of a policeman
named Samuel Adams. She did not like her
husband's festive habits, and made frequent
complaints. Adams often threatened to
leave her for ten years, but she laughed at
him and said "the devil would fetch him
back." One night Adams went home with
his month's wages, sixty dollars. He threw
his wife a ten-dollar bill and went to bed.
When the good woman awoke in the morn-
ing she found that Adams had skipped dur-
ing the night. She made inquiries, but
could learn nothing. After waiting patient-
ly seven years, she concluded that she was a
widow and married Mr. Neff.

Now comes the startling part of this his-
tory. Recently a sister-in-law of Mrs. Neff
received a copy of the San Francisco Call.
The paper contained a long notice of J. Sam-
uel Adams, a great western cattle king.
The article told how Adams had come from
the east penniless, nearly ten years ago, and
had prospered until his estate was worth
\$250,000. The fact was stated that Adams
habitually refused to say anything about his
former life in the east. It was also men-
tioned that he was forty years of age.

The sister-in-law, Mrs. Neff herself and the
other relatives of the missing policeman had
their suspicions excited. Could Samuel Adams
and J. Samuel Adams be one and the
same? There were strong reasons for an-
swering the question in the affirmative.
Naturally Mrs. Neff is in a state of mind.
She wants to know whether she is a bigamist,
or not. Then, again, her second husband is
a poor man, and the prospect of Adams re-
deeming his promise to return in ten years
is tantalizing. If he comes home and in-
vites her to share his cool quarter of a mil-
lion she will be sorely tempted to go with
him. Inquiries are being made to settle the
question, but for several weeks to come Mrs.
Neff will be in a state bordering on hysteria.

WHEN Mr. Parnell finds an opponent he
invites him out for a talk. When the talk
over the opponent is one of Parnell's cham-
pions.

THE Philadelphia Times says that what the
republican party needs is a leader. A leader?
What in the world is the matter with Blaine,
and Robeson, and Chandler and Keifer?

THE most cold-blooded scoundrelism that a
man can be guilty of is to inveigle poor and
unwary emigrants into investing their little
all in barren lands in an unhealthy country.
The unprincipled English and Scotch specu-
lators who have deceived the way that the
parts of Florida deserve severe punishment.

A pathetic incident occurred at a company
from there. An old man who was evidently blind
and deaf and dumb, and who had been blind
and deaf and dumb since he was a child, was
in some land located in one of the paper towns of that
state. The train stopped at the place, and he was
called a station. The old man was tenderly
helped out of the car by his faithful little daughter
and with their few worldly effects they stood upon
the pine planks which constituted the depot. Tears
in the girl's beautiful eyes, she surveyed the
desolate scene, consisting of one or two shanties on
bare sand, and then, clinging closely to her blind
father, she exclaimed: "What a town! What a town!"
My heart fairly ached for this com-
pact. The train rolled on, but the image of the fa-
therless daughter and the old man who had been
deaf and dumb, and the words of the girl still ring in
my ears—"What a town, papa!"

JOE HOWARD is a capital newspaper writer,
but he has done a foolish thing, if the report
is true that he has left the New York Herald
to go on the World simply because he was not
allowed to sign his name to his articles. Joe
is a man of no small talents, and it is a pity
that he did not dare to sign his name to, and that
his bogus proclamation of the president.

A St. Louis editor says:
The worst manuscript that came to this office
was a letter from a half a dozen lawyers at
the bar in this city who write a paper fol-
lowing the style of the New York Herald. The
man, too, of big practice and reputed skill
in learning—use very bad grammar. Nearly all of
the words were misspelled. The fault is with the
profession. Law is mostly composed of two
things—precedent and verbiage. A lawyer
is a man who has a precedent and a verbiage
statement of a fact until he has used the dictio-
nary on one place. The man who writes to the
principal fault with their manuscript is too much
in the use of italics in writing is an evidence
of weakness on the part of the writer. A man
can't get the right word he is apt to use the best
he can think of and put a stroke under it for emphasis.
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he can think of and put a stroke under it for emphasis.

SAM JONES is expected to reach Chicago
about the 15th, and his arrival is awaited with
the deepest interest. Mr. Jones has consented
to remain in Chicago a month, if the ministers
unite and ask him to do so.

WHAT are we coming to? It has an ugly
look to me in the issue of the paper such
headings as these: "The Riot in London," "A
Pittsburg Mob," "Martial Law Proclaimed in
Oregon," "The Riot in St. Quentin."

The point is made that as all the letters to
the New York Times are signed "Old Subscriber"
and "Constant Reader" they were proba-
bly written by the same person. This does
not follow. Ninety-nine out of a hundred
letters addressed to THE CONSTITUTION are
signed "Subscriber." After all, we do not ob-
ject to it. Such a signature is much better
than "Pro Bono Publico," "Junius Brutus,"
etc.

If the dignified senate is feeling around for
backbone it will find it in the white house.

A PHILADELPHIA paper wants the clams
kicked out of that city. Who is to carry on
business?

The Chicago divines held a meeting the
other day, to unite in an invitation to Sam
Jones to visit their city. During the course of
the meeting there was quite a lively little talk
between the Rev. J. H. Worcester and the Rev.
Dr. McPherson on the merits and definition of
"slang." The Rev. Worcester is decidedly op-
posed to the introduction of slang into reli-
gious discourse, and together with the propriety
of importing Sam Jones into Chicago. Dr.
McPherson, on the other hand, intimated
that he didn't object to slang and bad gram-
mar nearly so much as many other bad things
in the world. Mr. Worcester, who inferred
from Dr. McPherson's remarks that the latter
regarded "slang" and "bad grammar" as being

synonymous, advised his reverend brother
either to revise the dictionary or his definition
of slang. This fraternal counsel simply drew
from the reverend doctor the apt retort: "I
didn't care a cent for the dictionary, according
to Worcester at any rate." Mr. Worcester col-
lapsed and joined in the hearty round of
laughter that the remark drew upon himself.

THE Bell telephone organs are sobering up
to some extent. They find that the adminis-
tration means business.

The Philadelphia American throws a flood
of light upon a very ugly phrase when it says:
It is usually thought to be the height of profanity
when in very low language the expression "hell of
a time" or "hell of a crowd" is used. These ex-
pressions are so low that decent men and women
are ashamed to utter them. But profane they are not. The word "hell" in
these phrases has no reference to the place for the
wicked, but to the place where the wicked would
like to be. It is a survival of an old German word which meant,
I think, loud, noisy, 2, visible, evident, mani-
fest, "hell of a time" therefore means "a
noisy time," a "hell of a crowd" means either a
noisy multitude, or simply "a large crowd." Even
in modern German the phrase hell means "visible
tears," and hence, "a ringing song." Without this
explanation the hellish words would mean only
very low; but also unintelligible. The ex-
planation shows that even low language has a cer-
tain interest, when properly understood. No one
in the phrase under discussion was carried into Eng-
land by the Saxons more than fourteen hundred
years ago, and has been handed down from gen-
eration to generation.

All this is very interesting, but it does not
rescue the objectionable word from its low po-
sition. It must forever remain under the ban.

THE hack writer who signs Hugh Conway's
name to his productions is now engaged in
writing poetry.

THE lawyer who is a slinger enjoys an im-
mense advantage. In a Memphis courtroom,
the other day, Mr. Ham Patterson struck Mr.
Newman Erb a stunning blow under the ear,
knocking him six or eight feet. As a rule a
blow that knocks a man down is a pretty good
lick, but the man who can knock another six
or eight feet possesses genuine slugging talent.

THE Blaine organs at the north are having
a good deal of fun over the so-called telephone
scandal. They have an opportunity not only
of abusing leading democrats, but of getting
well paid for it.

MILLERSBURG, Pa., is excited over a strange
occurrence. Last Thursday there was a jolly
crowd at the hotel. While they were imbibing
Samuel Motter entered. A religious discussion
arose and the Lord's supper was talked about.
Motter became very earnest in his talk, and
finally declared that he was a Christian.

As the crowd grew more and more excited,
they declared that it was an immense illi-
formed and foul beast, with great cloven feet,
pointed horns, and eyes that flashed fire.
With wild yells the men rushed out into the
open air and scattered in every direction.
Finally all of them reached their homes except
Motter, who was away for a long time, and
at last he arrived a maniac. He was put to
bed and physicians summoned, but they
could do nothing for him. He was suffering
and prayed, declaring that he had seen the
evil one and that he was lost. His torture
was terrible, but nothing could be done to relieve
him, and he died in the wildest agony. The
death-bed scene is said to have been full of
horrors that can hardly be described.

THE reason the New York Times knows
that the editorial opinions of some of its city
contemporaries are paid for by the Bell mono-
poly is because an agent of the concern paid
a visit to the office of the Times, armed with
propositions and arguments. The Times, how-
ever, was not in the market.

JUDGE R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, late supreme
treasurer of the Knights of Honor, was re-
cently expelled from that body on account of
alleged financial irregularities. He states, in
the most positive terms, that after the final
settlement of his accounts, it will be seen that
he has been slandered and vilified beyond
measure.

JOHN SHERMAN says there should be no
secrets in this government. Then let the senate
abolish secret sessions.

WHEN a New Englander with a pedigree
dies his descendants parade with singular
pride some very queer facts in the family his-
tory. The recent death of Captain James
Blackstone at New Haven, Conn., brings out
the statement that the deceased was the first
New Englander to publicly apply the lash to
the back of a criminal.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

A NEW marble deposit has been discovered in
West Rutland, Vt.

PARIS: Women when in the ball room wear
diminutive lace muffs.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND profits a minstrel
show that their theatrical performance of the
last 24,000 men Vermont sent to the war
not over 6,000 are now living in that state.

In fifty-eight years the conscience fund has
attained the respectable sum of \$220, 747.26.

The total loss of cattle by the recent cold
in the great grazing district of Texas is said to be
over 200,000 head.

TAMMANY and the New York county democ-
racy are still charging each other with having
sold out Governor Hill.

PRINCE ALEXANDER TORLOIA, who was
noted for his great wealth and having carried out
many extensive public works in Italy, is dead.

REPRESENTATIVE HENDERSON, of South Car-
olina, advocates two sessions of congress yearly.
Some men never know when they have enough.

DURING January there were fifty-nine
deaths in St. Louis—twelve from lung dis-
eases, eleven from diphtheria, and ten from old age.

ONLY one pound in ten of all the butter con-
sumed in that country is now made in England,
it is stated. Twenty years ago that country imported
very little butter.

The word "environment," now so popular,
is traced into our language by Thomas Car-
lyle, who borrowed it from the French, they
having used it for two centuries.

The artisan well which workmen have
been sinking in Lafayette square, opposite the city
hall, New Orleans, for a month or more past, has
at last reached good water. The well is 1,025 feet
deep.

"For good and sufficient reasons, I hereby
tender my resignation as a pensioner of the bounty
of the United States," was the purport of a letter
received by Secretary Lamar today. It will be
framed.

"I was born a Protestant, I was bred a Pro-
testant, and I hope to die a Protestant," was the
pithy phrase in Mr. De Witt's mediaeval letter
to the charge that home rule would effect a Roman
Catholic supremacy in Ireland.

It is said that Mr. Blaine frequently joins
the boys who coast upon the Maine hillsides. With
himself and his family he is said to have been
and Governor Hill telegraphing with the girls, it
would seem as though the democratic millennium
might have arrived.

A comparison of the prices of steel rails in
this country and Great Britain since 1871 shows
that on the product made and sold in this
country—allowing four
dollars per ton for the cost of laying English
rails down in America—the consumers in the last
fourteen years have been taxed \$117,571,000.

JOHN KELLY is a victim of dyspepsia and
catarrh. Usually cheerful and buoyant, he is now

moore, moody and irritable. He sits and broods
over his troubles, doesn't care to see his friends,
and lies awake or walks the floor at night. He is
sort of hypochondriac, and fancies that he is going
to die in a year longer.

One of his letters to his sister, just pub-
lished, Benjamin Disraeli wrote, a party at
Bulwer's: "I was introduced, by particular de-
sire, to Mrs. Windham Lewis, a pretty little woman,
a flirt and a coquette, and a volubly I should
think unequalled, and of which I can say
very little. She told me that she 'liked' me,
melancholy men." I answered that I had no
doubt of it. And yet, in a few years Mrs. Lewis
and Mr. Disraeli were married and lived happily
ever after."—the story books say.

Mr. Bruce, the Kentuckian, sent as minister
to Peru, has stirred that fashionable region to its
center by appearing at a state official dinner in a
business suit. The dinner was given in his honor,
and he was the only one who did not appear in an
evening dress. Mr. Bruce honestly states in his
own defense that he had not in his wardrobe such
things as a swallow tail, or some of the Americans
have formed a syndicate to supply him with a
dress suit. The Right Hon. W. E. Foster, of Eng-
land, committed a similar gaffe at a dinner in
his honor given at the Union League club.

EVERYONE has heard of the artist who painted
the lobsters in the red net, never having seen
any one of the lobsters, for which he paid \$500.
Ever since, the great painter, painted his
crayfish upon upside down, although he had plenty
of chances to observe fair Luna. So, at least,
Professor Young of Princeton, says. The learned
professor also states that the moon is a petrified
daughter of the earth, destitute of life, air, and wa-
ter. The learned professor is said to have been at
200 degrees below zero, and at other places at
100 degrees below zero. If the moon was annihilat-
ed the temperature of this section would be re-
duced one degree.

ECHOS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Macron's Name.

R. B. S. Vaughan's Station, N. C.—I would
be pleased to learn through the columns of THE
CONSTITUTION if the city of Macon, in the state of
Georgia, was named to perpetuate the memory
of the distinguished statesman of this country and
state. I refer to the Honorable Nathaniel Macon,
who for thirty-seven consecutive years represented
the people of North Carolina in the American con-
gress. Mr. Macon resided about one mile from the
home of the writer. He is justly regarded as one of
the purest and greatest men South Carolina ever
produced. He was for a number of years speaker
of the house of representatives. His last public life
was to preside over our state convention of 1850.
After his death he was buried by his name in the
cemetery of the city of Macon. He died in 1837.
Please answer.

Macon was named in honor of
the North Carolina statesman.

An Old Pamphlet.

J. W. M. Hiram, Ga.: Some fifteen or twenty
years ago there was a book extant entitled
"Ariel," on the origin of the negro. Can you tell
me where I can get a copy?

The work is out of print. It would be difficult
to get a copy unless you advertise for it.

For Our Vermont Correspondent.

M. Carleton, Ga.: A and B buy a lot of
land, containing 30 acres, for which they pay \$100,
or the rate of \$2 per acre. They conclude to divide
it, and the east half being better land than the
west half, A says: "I will take my part of the east
half of the rate of \$2 per acre and give you your
portion of the west side at the rate of \$1 per
acre." This is the price they paid for it, two acres
for \$2, and B, of Bridgewater, Vt., who had
this land equally will tell him where B lost the
dollar in selling his hog.

Effect of Lightning.

From the scientific American.
A person struck by lightning does not know
it, he is being much quicker than he thinks. The
current which conveys pain is rather slow in its
travel to convey information. Stick a pin in the
tail of an elephant and quite a perceptible in-
terval occurs before the noble animal gives his
opinion of the matter or boy at the end of the
yarn system on trial. Lightning knows
nothing. Two men were struck and killed by
lightning on a tree. Both were carried into the
ground and laid out for dead. One of the men re-
covered after weeks of suffering and infirmity
and was got again, and is still living. He said he
knew no more about having been struck by light-
ning until he was conscious of having lived and
the food. It was all news to him when told of the
fact.

The Coldest Day in New York.

A correspondent asks the interesting ques-
tion: "What was the coldest day we have had in New
York city since the year 1840?" The answer is not
so easily given, as it depends upon the records of
thermometers that have not been compared with a
standard instrument. But there are three days
within the period named which appear to have had
the same extreme minimum temperature. One of
these was January 9, 1856, when the mercury fell
to 18 below zero. The coldest spell occurred on Jan-
uary 10, 1857, and December 31, 1858, the official
record here shows the identical minimum, six
degrees below zero. The coldest spell previously to
that of 1856 took place on January 4, 1855, when
the record was only five degrees below zero. We
may then assume with some confidence that the
six degrees below zero is so

MILITARY MATTERS.

OUR COMPANIES GETTING READY TO GO TO SAVANNAH.

The Governor's Horse Guard and the Gate City Guard are getting ready for the Savannah campaign. The companies are getting ready to go to Savannah.

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Meeting of Merchants and Shippers.

The merchants and shippers of Atlanta are earnestly requested to meet at the chamber of commerce at half past ten o'clock on Saturday morning on business of importance. Every merchant and shipper is earnestly requested to be present, as matters of prime importance to them will be discussed.

Mr. Charles Brown, the soda water manufacturer, was seriously and probably fatally injured yesterday morning about five o'clock.

Mr. Brown's injuries are due to mischievous work of some thoughtless boys. For some time past, boys have been amusing themselves along Forsyth, Luckie and Walton streets, at night, by removing, hiding and changing the number of gates, and then, before abandoning their work, fixed a plan which came near resulting in Mr. Brown's instant death. Several gates were tied together and placed across Luckie street, between Forsyth and Spring streets, in such a manner as to blockade the street. The gates were set on end and made a substantial fence.

Mr. Brown, though advanced in years, gives his business personal attention. He delivers his soda water to his patrons early every morning and goes with the wagon on each trip. Yesterday morning Mr. Brown left home with one of his wagons about half past four o'clock. The wagon was drawn by a mule and a negro man was driving.

Mr. Brown occupied a seat beside the driver, and as the wagon moved up Luckie street the boys, gathered about his home on Forsyth, fell a victim to the prank of some heartless boys. The mule moved along all right until it reached the gates strung across the street, when it stopped. Neither Mr. Brown or the driver could see the gates, and not knowing what had stopped the mule the driver used the whip. When the lash struck the mule he sprang against the gates, and in the effort to get over them, an instant the mule was upon them. The noise made by the falling gates frightened the mule and he started to run. In a second the wagon was on the gates and, as it was, it fell. Mr. Brown and the driver were thrown to the ground with great force. The wagon was broken to pieces and with the front wheels the mule dashed down Forsyth street into Peachtree where he was stopped.

The driver, though considerably bruised, was soon upon his feet. Mr. Brown, however, was unconscious. The driver obtained help and removed Mr. Brown to his home on Forsyth street, where a physician was called in. An examination showed that his collar bone was broken and that his shoulder was dislocated. The physician was of the opinion, too, that internal injuries had been sustained. Mr. Brown's age makes his injuries extremely serious.

CLERK DALTON ARRESTED. The Ohio Legislative Committee in Cincinnati.

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WILD BOYS' WORK.

THEY CAUSE A SERIOUS AND ALMOST FATAL ACCIDENT.

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THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

Vice-President Stahman Protests Against the Reagan Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The session of the house committee on interstate commerce was one of more ordinary interest. Heretofore questions affecting railroads have been discussed before the committee of commerce mainly, to fact almost exclusively, by trunk-line and western railroad men. The committee heard Mr. E. B. Stahman, vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville, and Memphis to New Orleans, and the roads from Chicago to the east in the interest of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and lake steamboat lines.

Stahman's bill was evidently designed to create competition, and yet from a very nature the act would prevent it. "What line of railroad," said he, "from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Evansville or Cairo, to New Orleans is willing to compete with the river at a rate of four cents per ton per mile, if thereby under the provision of the Reagan bill all the local business of the roads to and from intermediate points is to be taken out of the hands of the river?"

To enact this bill means to withdraw the railroads from competition on traffic between all river points and to put the river in a position to take the trade between river points, and on going into the interior he said the same rule would apply. To illustrate he cited Atlanta, where with eleven competing railroads, two of these are exclusively "interstate" roads, proper for each other, and through more than one state and bonded by the provision of the Reagan bill, the local business of the roads to and from intermediate points is to be taken out of the hands of the river.

The two exclusive state roads not subjected to the Reagan bill, the Louisville and Nashville, and the New Orleans and Memphis, are the only roads calling the trade of Atlanta, or at least confining Atlanta, ports in the state of Georgia, and Atlanta, and a large number of other Georgia cities, Mississippi, south Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, etc.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES. Locomotive Building in the United States for Home and Foreign Consumption.

During the year 1885 there were fewer locomotives built in the United States and Canada than in any year since 1868. Seven of the leading locomotive builders, during the year, and a liberal estimate of the total, the industry declined to let its production be known and the locomotive industry in 1885 was estimated at 2,000. This would bring the total to about 800. Of the engines built 81 were for export, leaving about 1,119 for home use. Two years ago the seven builders that turned out 610 locomotives this year built 1,346 engines, and the trade was beginning to grow somewhat. But in the year 1885 locomotives were exported from the United States, the whole being valued at nearly \$5,000,000.

GETTING EMPLOYEES' RECORDS. The Services of All Employees of the New York Central to be Considered.

The New York Central company has issued an order requiring all station agents, agents, baggage men, and all trainmen, both passenger and freight, to fill out a blank which gives for each employee his age, the year in which he entered the employment of the company, the year in which he was promoted or appointed to his present position, and other facts of importance to the company. The order requires that the blanks be filled out for the men under the company's control, and that the records be kept in a central office for the use of the company.

THE TRUNK LINE QUARREL. Entrance Into New York City the Cause of the Dispute.

Personal friends of Garrett say that negotiations looking to a settlement of the trouble between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania are being conducted by Garrett and M. D. Jones, president of the Pennsylvania. "There has been nothing done recently, and the complications can not be settled in a month. These things take time. Nothing will be done until the Pennsylvania is over the Pennsylvania, but nothing is settled. As to the trunk line, I think the Lake Shore will be the trunk line, and I don't anticipate any important results from it."

Senator Jones, of Florida. Washington, special to New York World.

A great deal of commotion has been occasioned by the prolonged absence of Senator Jones of Florida, from his seat in the senate. The last time he was in the senate was during the special session of last spring. He has not put in an appearance as yet this session, and has not even any excuse. Some of his friends have thought it would be well to publish an advertisement for the lost senator, but within the last day or so news of him has been furnished by a gentleman who has recently seen him.

He is in Detroit, Mich. and has been constantly in that city since the first of last June. He is in love with a charming widow, one of the most prominent figures in Detroit society, who has an independent fortune of \$200,000. The gallant and captured senator is a widower with five or six children, and he is said to be very much in love with his suit with the charming, millionaire widow. The senator is a persistent bachelor, and he is said to be very much in love with his suit with the charming, millionaire widow.

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A Criminal Lawyer Who is Considered too Wicked Even for Cincinnati.

From New York letter.

Tom Campbell is a curious man. He is a bold, defiant character. He has lived in Cincinnati for many years and for a long time he was the leading criminal lawyer of that city. His career as an attorney is a romance. He was universally successful in defending his clients and it was often alleged that he was not at all scrupulous as to the means he employed in getting criminals off. His success was so notorious that it was a standing joke that he who came to Campbell could never be convicted. He was often charged with bribing juries. He was then taken a strong hand in politics, and was often said to be the owner of the local machinery of both parties in the "Farrs of America." Whether all this be true or not it seems that he is the man directly responsible for the riot that occurred in Cincinnati a year or two ago. He had defended a man named Berger for murder. It was a cold blooded assault, but Campbell got him off with murder in the second degree and a very light sentence. Campbell's conduct of this trial so incensed the people that the riot occurred, in which several lives were lost. The mob surrounded his house and he barely escaped with his life. An effort was at once made to disbar him from practicing law, but his wealth and influence prevented this and he is still an attorney, but without power or practice. He has tried to regain his position by controlling one or two insignificant newspapers, but the town has been made so hot for him that he talks of coming to New York to stay most of the time.

I saw Campbell on Broadway. He is a gross, ungainly looking individual, with a round face covered with dark whiskers. His short hair is combed to curl and his eyes are sharp. His looks border on the repulsive, but there is an air of energy and audacity about him. He is constantly observing and he has made a great deal of money and notwithstanding that he spent a great deal in trying to regain his position in Cincinnati, he is a very rich man. It must be a singular experience for a person to live in a community until he has passed the meridian of life, playing a big hand in its affairs, and then to be driven out of it just when he could enjoy his life there the best.

Gladstone's Irish Bill. LONDON, February 11.—Gladstone is preparing a bill providing for the exportation of land in Ireland by means of stage funds. This bill will precede the other Irish measures which the government intends to present to parliament. The discussion of the home rule question has been postponed until the next session.

In Sympathy With Liverpool. NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—Gilbert H. Green & Co. have been called out by the Liverpool house was caused by the failure of their Liverpool house.

Amusements. MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. Operatic Concert Co.

MAJOR J. B. POND has the honor to announce this World Renowned American Prima Donna, supported by the following eminent artists: MISS LILLIAN MONTAGUE, Contralto. MR. ROSS DAVID, Tenor. MR. FRANCIS H. NOYES, Baritone. MR. A. J. LORRE, Flautist.

Miss Ollie Torbett. The charming young violinist, whose successful last season, first time in New York, was a great success, is to appear in one grand operatic concert as above announced.

SATURDAY, February 13, 1896. MATINEE. The representative American comedian, JOHN T. RAYMOND.

Assisted by Kate Forsyth and His Company. Will present an entirely original farce-comedy in four acts, by M. A. W. PINERO, the success of the New York dramatic season, holding the stage of London for three months and nearly a year at the Court Theatre, London, where it is still running.

THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ENGLISH OPERA CO. Grand Chorus and Full Orchestra! Fairly composed of members of the AMERICAN OPERA.

Academy of music, New York, will present: Monday Night—H. THORATOR. Tuesday Night—MARTHA. Tuesday Night—CARMEN.

Usual prices. Reserved seats for sale Thursday morning at Wilson & Bruckner's. Feb. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Incident of the War. The coming of the excursionists from Ohio to New York is a pleasing phenomenon. The late war was told by Henry Barnes, a colored man of this place. It was at the second battle of Manassas, when Henry, seeing that a union soldier was about to be run over by the Confederate artillery, sprang forward to stop him in his arms, and carried him to a place of safety. He had been wounded in the ankle and was unable to walk. Henry belonged to Captain Jones, and was captured by Captain Jones' command, company A, of the Seventeenth Georgia Volunteers. He was kept a prisoner about three days, and then exchanged. During the time Henry was in his hands, and he could make him comfortable. Among other things, made him a crutch out of a pail, with his pocket knife. The soldier took quite a fancy to Henry, and tried to get on with him when he was exchanged, but could not induce him to leave his master. Henry has forgotten his name, but remembers his regiment. It was the Twenty-ninth Ohio. The bare probability of his being one of the excursionists suggested the idea of publishing this, for no doubt he would like to again see the man who, in all probability, saved his life.

The Strike is Ended. NEW YORK, February 11.—The strike of the cigar makers was virtually ended today, and tomorrow the men will assemble at their various headquarters and proceed to work in the various factories.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, FEBRUARY 11.
AT THE OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT, KILGORE.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Paraphrases Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Colonel Claud Estes, of Gainesville, was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States court.

CAT'S NEW TRIAL.—Yesterday Judge Marshall J. Clark granted Mr. G. W. Cates a new trial in his divorce case. Mr. Cates is represented by Mr. W. T. Moyers.

HE IS OUT.—Mr. Frank X. Billey, the undertaker is out again. He bears an ugly scar over his right eye, and is a little weak yet. He will be himself again in a few days.

DEATH WITH CRAFT.—The two small flags which hang in the council chamber were yesterday draped in mourning, by order of Mayor Billyer, out of respect to the late General Hancock.

HE GROWS BETTER.—James L. Barnett, the paper hanger, who fell from a scaffold on Saturday last, and broke his collar bone, is mending quite rapidly. He expects to be out in a day or two.

HE IS NO BETTER.—John O'Neill, the Chattanooga river plunger, who was bitten by the mule several days ago, was no better yesterday. The physician who is attending Mr. O'Neill says that a change must take place in his condition within the next few days.

HE BROKE AN ANKLE.—Yesterday afternoon, T. F. Baker, who resides on Harris street, near the brewery, slipped on a banana skin, which caused him to slip and fall. In falling, Mr. Baker's entire weight was on his left leg, and the leg was broken just above the ankle joint.

THE BABY IS DOING WELL.—Atlanta Jones, the babe that was born in the Fulton county jail, is doing quite well. She is growing rapidly and the present indications are that she will outlive the term of her mother's confinement. The child has never been outside of the four walls of the jail.

HE GOT A WATCH.—Night before last a burglar entered R. F. Gorman's residence, on Tenth street, through a window which he forced open, and got away with a large silver watch and a gold chain. The burglar also carried away a purse containing six or seven dollars. The burglary was not detected until yesterday morning.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.—Last night about 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Pryor street, Miss Sallie Clark was married to Mr. Tom Harrison, of the firm of Harrison Bros., coal dealers. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of a few friends, and was performed by Rev. W. F. Glenn, of the First Methodist church.

YOUNG BURGARS ARRESTED.—Neil Kelly and Charles Bally, two young negroes, were taken into the city prison last night, by Patrolman Lynam. The two darkies are charged with burglary, and Patrolman Lynam has evidence enough to show that they were the burglars who opened Robertson's bar on Pryor street, one night last week.

WENT BACK TO GWINNETT.—Hamp, Graham, a young white man who has been in Gwinnett county for some time past on account of a difficulty with a man named Adams, near Duluth, was arrested yesterday morning by Captain Crim. Subsequent to Graham's arrest, a Gwinnett county officer came to Atlanta and will take Graham back to Lawrenceville today.

A SERIOUS FALL.—Jefferson Thomas, whose home is on Fifth street, in the rear of the sixth ward, met with a serious accident early yesterday morning. While he was going along Strong street, and when near Emma street, fell into a deep hole. The fall was a hard one, and resulted in a dislocation of Thomas's left leg at the hip joint. He was removed to his home, where Dr. C. T. Williams rendered the necessary attention.

MARRIED.—Last night at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride on Peachtree street, Dr. R. B. Ridley was married to Mrs. J. F. Kiser, formerly Miss Cobble Hood, of Culberty. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Kirsch. The wedding was a quiet affair, and was witnessed by Mrs. Devlin, Miss Clifford Kiser, sister and cousin of the bride, and Mr. Arthur Hood, Jr., of Culberty, a brother. The bridal couple left last night on a trip to Cincinnati and Chicago.

A BLANKET STOLEN.—Yesterday Rev. J. H. Harrell went from Oxford to the Fulton county depot to come to Atlanta. He sat a valise on the platform and threw a blanket down beside it. He then went inside the waiting saloon after being left for a few minutes, returned to the valise and found the blanket gone. Mr. Harrell thinks it was "stolen by an expert." He had used the blanket for twenty years in camp meeting campaigns and priced it very highly.

TO BE INVESTIGATED TODAY.—The board of county commissioners will convene this morning and begin an investigation of the Williams case. All of the guards connected with the camp, and nearly every convict will appear before the commission, and tell how Williams' feet happened to freeze. The commissioners have expressed a determination to ascertain who was at fault. The probabilities are that the investigation will require two or three days.

THE EXCHANGE MOVED.—Messrs. McConnell & James, corner of Whitehall and Hunter, have kindly consented to let the Woman's exchange use one of their windows and the exchange has been moved to that place. Articles kept by the exchange are for sale there and orders may be left there for work, plain sewing, cakes, etc. At the old exchange rooms, corner of Peachtree and Walton streets, there will be an auction of excellent pickles, preserves, etc., on Saturday at ten o'clock. The exchange is doing a noble work.

SHE CUT HIM WITH A KNIFE.—Late last night Mary Foster, a colored girl, John Brooks, a severe wound in the back with a long bladed pocket knife. The woman lives on Frazier street, near the jail. Last night Brooks went to her house and began abusing the woman because she had enticed his sister from home. The woman denied the truth of Brooks' statement and attempted to strike him with a stick. Brooks jerked the stick from the woman and she then picked up the knife which was on the mantle and drove the blade into Brooks' back, making an ugly but not dangerous wound.

SHE JUMPED THROUGH THE WINDOW.—Early yesterday morning Fannie West, a young negro girl whose home is on Decatur street, near Bell, jumped through a second story window and landed on the sidewalk without receiving a scratch from the broken glass or a bruise or sprain from the hard sidewalk. The woman was being wanted by the police for the past two weeks for disorderly conduct, but has managed to evade the members of the force. Yesterday morning Patrolman Loony ascertained that the woman was in the house on a building on Decatur street, near Bell, and started after her. The woman knew nothing of the officer's approach until he entered the room, and then she sprang from the window and made her escape.

ANDERSON GETS A CONTINUANCE.—Nat Anderson, the young man who struck Turner in the face with the beer mug at the fifth ward bar, several days ago, was taken before Judge Landrum yesterday for a preliminary trial on the warrant charging him with assault with intent to kill. Anderson stated to the court that he was unwilling to go to trial without a witness who was absent and by whom he expected to prove that he was the assaulted party. Judge Landrum then continued the case until the 16th instant, when it will be taken up. Turner, the complainant, avers that he will be able to show that he was not guilty of any disorderly conduct, notwithstanding the fact that he was fined three dollars and cost by Judge Anderson in police court.

THE LAST DAY.

THE B'NAI B'RITH CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

The Endowment Fund Question Settled—Atlanta's Chance for the Orphan Asylum—Resolutions of Thanks Adopted by the Convention—Last Night at Concordia Hall.

District grand lodge No. 5, I. O. B. O. B., closed its session yesterday evening at 7 o'clock.

This convention has been in session in this city for three days past, and in that time have accomplished a great deal of work planned for the future, had plenty to eat, something to drink, a large banquet, a ball, and lots of fun generally.

The session yesterday morning was devoted to discussing the endowment fund and board of trustees, the same question which occupied the time of the convention all Wednesday afternoon. As was stated yesterday, it had been decided that the first endowment fund of \$80,000 be centralized and converted into United States bonds. Yesterday the convention elected the following board of trustees for the proper management and investment of the endowment fund:

M. I. Ash, Sol Price, S. Salabas, of Maryland, A. Rice, H. Strauss, District of Columbia, J. Hecht, A. Whitlock, of Virginia, H. Whitlock, of North Carolina, M. Farquhar, of South Carolina, John J. Cohen, A. Dannenberg, of Georgia.

The board is organized as follows: W. L. Ash, Baltimore, chairman; J. Hecht, Norfolk, Va., vice chairman; S. S. Nyberg, Baltimore, secretary and treasurer.

A majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. No trustee shall be qualified to serve in that capacity until he shall have given a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, to be approved by the district grand lodge or the general committee. No member of the order shall be accepted as a bondsman on the bonds of the trustees or treasurer.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

It is likely that the orphan asylum of the fifth district of B'nei B'rith will be established in Atlanta and built at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars.

The B'nei B'rith is a purely benevolent Hebrew organization. It has nine districts in the world, and in each district it maintains an orphan asylum. Ten years ago in Atlanta the grand lodge of the fifth district comprised of Maryland, D. C., North and South, Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, organized an orphan asylum fund, which now amounts to about thirty thousand dollars. Before the meeting of the present grand lodge, the members of Atlanta determined to try and get the orphan asylum established here. A purpose of about twenty thousand dollars.

was raised in a day's canvass among the Hebrews, and this was tendered the grand lodge. The matter was discussed generally at the banquet, at the hotel, and in session. It developed that Richmond, Washington and Baltimore were contesting with Atlanta for the asylum. It soon became plain that Atlanta had the call on them all, and if a majority of the friends of the other cities sought for delay, and to prevent the vote being taken a committee, with Mr. Emilie Newman, of Savannah, a most capable gentleman, chairman, was appointed to report on the whole matter.

His report was presented yesterday morning, and was received with applause. It provided that each city that the asylum should make proposition to the grand lodge for its establishment. After considerable debate a committee of conference was proposed. While it was plain all the time that Atlanta could have carried the convention by forcing the issue, she was disposed to yield anything to harmony and to the good of the enterprise. The conference committee then submitted a report, which provided in substance:

First, that the orphan asylum should be established in FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Second, that the asylum should be established in the city of Atlanta, or Richmond, or Washington.

Third, that the location should be decided on January 1st, 1887.

Fourth, the city of the three named which offers the best proposition shall get the asylum.

Mr. Newman in a happy and graceful speech stated that his committee favored the adoption of the conference report. Senator Loveston spoke in favor of its adoption and said: "While I am a devoted son of Richmond I am satisfied as well as if the asylum was already established, that Atlanta will ultimately get it, still I am glad that my city will have an opportunity of saying what she will do, even if we do so with a certainty that Atlanta will not bid us."

Mr. Simon Wolf spoke in favor of the report, and Mr. J. C. Levy and others. It was finally adopted by a vote of sixty to one. The opposing member was Mr. Rice, of the Washington delegation. Attempts were made to get him to withdraw his vote, but he persistently

REFUSED TO DO SO.

The matter will be decided by the board of control under the terms of the report on January 1st, 1887.

A few matters of minor importance were disposed of and the convention adjourned after adopting resolutions tending the thanks of the grand lodge to the city of Atlanta, and to its president, Dr. L. E. Borcheim, for the many courtesies shown; to the lodge and citizens for their kind reception and hospitable entertainment; to the press of the city for favors extended; to the kinship house proprietors for their kindness and attention; and to each and all for their untiring efforts to please and in every way add to the pleasure and comfort of the delegates and their families.

Last night the delegates were entertained at the parlors of Concordia hall, where refreshments were served, till a late hour.

THE HILL STATUE.

To Stand Covered with Cloth Until the Day for the Unveiling.

The statue of the late Senator B. H. Hill is in position. Yesterday the work on the pedestal was completed, and the statue was taken out of the box and placed on the pedestal just as it is to remain. The statue is facing the city. The Senator is standing, with one hand on his desk and the other in an easy position by his side. Before the statue was taken from the box the face was carefully wrapped in a linen cloth, and no one except the workmen saw it. As soon as the statue was in position it was wrapped in a covering of white cloth, which also covered the pedestal. Nothing can now be seen except the base.

The inscriptions on the pedestal are as follows:

On the front side:

BENJAMIN HARVEY HILL.
BORN SEPTEMBER 14, 1825.
DIED AUGUST 6, 1882.

This monument is erected by his fellow citizens in commemoration of the indomitable courage, unrivaled eloquence and untiring patriotism which characterized his illustrious life.

On the reverse side:

"We are in the House of our fathers, our brothers are in the Senate, and we are at home to say, 'Thank God.'"

"Who saves his country saves himself, saves all things, and all things save him. Who lets his country go, loses all things, dies himself ignominiously, and all things dying curse him."

"The Union under the Constitution knows no section, but does know all the states."

Speech in the U. S. Senate, June 11, 1879.

On the eastern side:

"Member of the House of Representatives of Georgia, during 1851 and 1852; Senator of Georgia 1853 and 1854; Member of the Convention 1861; Beloved in private life; distinguished at the bar, and eminent in public relations; he was at all times, the Champion of Human Liberty."

On the western side:

"Member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States; Senator of the Confederate States from 1861 to 1865; Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from 1870 to 1878; Senator of the United States from 1878 to the date of his death."

The statue will be unveiled in April.

C. B. TYLER FAILS.

A Creditor Presses Him to the Wall, and He Makes an Assignment.

Mr. C. B. Tyler, the well known haberdasher, assigned yesterday under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Tyler says:

"My business is good—very much larger than for the same months last year. I was prosperous and had no idea of trouble. Day before yesterday a lawyer walked into my store with a bill from a house I had been trading with ever since I have been in business, and demanded instant payment of the bill or security. I had frequently owed them much larger amounts than I now owe, and had never had the slightest trouble, but they became alarmed at the stories that have been sent out about Atlanta, to the effect that the city was being ruined by prohibition, and its rich men leaving it, and they gave their attorney orders to close up the account. The same attorney received from New York on Tuesday a bill against a house in this city that immediately settled it upon presentation, and could have paid ten times as much. The same stories about Atlanta having alarmed the New York house, I was unable to pay on demand, and was unwilling to give security, and I therefore assigned to Mr. Thod Hammond for the protection of my other creditors."

"Your business has been good," "Excellent. I want no better business, if I am allowed to continue it, as I hope I will be. The foolish stories about Atlanta's going down, and her good men leaving brought against me a bill that I was unable to meet. That is all there is of it, which the injunction was. Mr. Tyler expressed a hope that there would be some reasonable arrangement of the matter under which he could resume business. His debts which to \$5,400 and his assets are about equal. W. M. and R. J. Lowry are preferred for \$1,100."

THE PROHIBITION CONTEST.

The Case to be Reached by the Supreme Court Next Week.

The supreme court will very soon reach the prohibition election case, as that notable contest is at the head of the Atlanta circuit which is now before the court. It is expected that the case will be argued the last of next week or the first of the succeeding week. All the questions at issue will be pressed to the attention of the court, but it is not generally believed that the court will pass on the constitutionality of the prohibition bill, at least so far as the domestic wine feature is concerned. There are two cases, but it is understood they will be argued together.

One is the case in which the injunction was asked and refused, and the other is the case in which a mandamus was asked for compelling Ordinary Calhoun to hear a contest. It will be very earnestly urged that Ordinary Calhoun declare the result before the temporary injunction was dissolved. The ordinary had the declaration of the result already drawn up and signed, and merely filled in the date when the result was reached. The ordinary, however, did so before the order was signed dissolving the injunction.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

A Verdict for Wilcox—Dealing With the Moonshiners.

In the United States court yesterday in the case of W. C. Wilcox vs. the Nacoochee gold mining company, the jury returned a verdict awarding \$2,400 to Mr. Wilcox. The amount sued for was \$4,000 salary as secretary for the company four years. The case was hotly contested. Mr. Wilcox was represented by Colonel Chad Estes.

In the district court ten men who have been violating the revenue laws, had their cases disposed of. The following parties pleaded guilty: John Harris, removing and concealing, sentence suspended; John Hix, distilling and working, two months and \$100; Calvin Smith, working and removing, three months and \$100; George Luddeth, Rean Ray and W. F. Datt, removing and concealing, sentence suspended; James Russell, removing and concealing, four months and \$100; Ripley Lance, removing and concealing, one month; Monroe Pettigrew, removing, sentence suspended; Timmons Pettigrew, same.

Park street church is going to have a good library. They have requested their friends to send them books of any kind, new or old, of book or of money. Next Monday they will have a valentine book reception with an address by Rev. J. W. Lee, of Trinity, on Books and Reading.

SENSIBLE SEASONABLE TRADE MUST REVIVE!

It follows that it should, with the extraordinarily low prices ruling with

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NO MORE HIGH PRICES IN JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS!

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC!

The "fancy prices" on nearly every article in our line have long ranged above a reasonable figure. Profits have not been in accord with other lines, and for this reason, appreciating the demand of the times, we, as dealers in what might be called the luxuries of life, have determined to drop them to a sensible basis, content to reap a legitimate interest on the money we have invested in our business.

For instance, we will say that you have been paying \$12 or \$15 for a watch charm or locket. We are selling the same article NOW at from \$5 to \$8. Note the difference in this one thing alone. Everything in our store is correspondingly reduced. During the late holiday season we astonished everybody with the low prices of our Parisian novelties. We intend to keep up this idea all the year round. Now if you want to be convinced that we are honest in our proposals, ask the price of any article we handle, then quietly go elsewhere and price the same goods. We are sure you will come back to us and buy. This is a fair proposition. We submit these facts for YOUR consideration.

Give us a call and be convinced.

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CORNER ALABAMA & WHITEHALL ST.

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53 Whitehall Street.

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FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

IS COMPLETE IN A

SUITS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

IN GREAT

I WILL NOT BE

GEORGE MUSE,

ASK FOR AND USE DRUG

"J. T." Big Chunk and

AND DON'T YOU

THE ONLY GENUINE

REISER & STERN, SAVANNAH.

GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C.

CORBICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

DETAINED AND IMPRISONED.

Norwood Fleming Brings Suit Against W. R. Phillips, Jr.

Mr. Norwood Fleming yesterday filed a suit in the clerk's office of the superior court against W. R. Phillips, Jr., claiming \$2,000 damages by false imprisonment, and without cause, causing his arrest and imprisonment on the third day of this month. The bill alleges that on the 28th of January, W. R. Phillips, caused his clerk and collector, H. Witt Johnson, to go before Justice Butt and swear out a warrant against him, charging him with misdemeanor, disposing of property which was mortgaged to said W. R. Phillips, Jr. & Co. There was no cause for this action and he was detained and imprisoned. He asks as damages \$2,000.

Central Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.

Whereas, our pastor, Rev. E. Z. F. Golden, has resigned the charge of this church to accept an important work, to which he has been called by the home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention, and is therefore going in the near future to the city of New Orleans, and the activity of our said pastor, during his charge of this church, have been such as to commend him constantly to our confidence and love, and

Whereas, we fully recognize the value of the service given to him in his work here by our visitor, his excellent wife, therefore

Resolved, That this, the Central Baptist church of Atlanta, Ga., does heartily recommend our brother and sister as worthy of the fullest confidence, esteem and support of the Christians among whom they are now called to labor, as well as the kind co-operation of all good people everywhere. Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution and resolutions, signed officially, be furnished Brother Golden, and that copies thereof be furnished the city dailies and the Christian Index, with a request for their publication in these several papers.

Done by order of the church in conference, this January 13th, 1886. R. J. JOHNSON, Moderator.

J. G. G. STANFORD, G. Clerk.

Even if You Buy a Dozen

Common sense plasters—which you can get for a cent at any of the cheap John drug stores—nonpareils thrown away your money, for one Benson's Caprine Plaster is worth them all. The reason is this: Benson's is the only plaster in the market that is honestly and skillfully made, and scientifically improved. Others are no more than scented imitations of Benson's. They are cheap because they possess none of the ingredients which render Benson's valuable. The latter are prepared to act, pleasant to wear, and cure in a few hours ailments which others will not even relieve. The magic are especially named against so-called "Cuppers," "Caprines," "Caprins," or "Caprine" plasters, as worthless articles intended to deceive. Ask for Benson's and look for the "Three Seals" trademark and the word "Caprine" cut in the center.

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Atlanta, Georgia.

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